

# LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Editor, Index to Legal Periodicals, ELDON R. JAMES, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

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E. A. FEAZEL, Cleveland Law Library Association  
ELDON R. JAMES, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES  
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE—LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
June 24-27, 1930

President, Frederick W. Schenk, University of Chicago Law Library  
Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur S. McDaniel, Association of the Bar, New York City  
Headquarters: Hotel Biltmore

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 8:30 P.M.

### ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

Robert Owens, San Francisco Law Library  
Thomas W. Robinson, Los Angeles County Law Library  
William R. Roalfe, University of Southern California Law Library

### RESPONSE

S. D. Klapp, Minneapolis Bar Association Library

### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

### REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

### REPORT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

### COMMUNICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF COMMITTEES

### REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT OF DUES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 2:30 P.M.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES—THE FUTURE

Addresses and Papers by Former Presidents

- A. J. Small, 1906-07, 1907-08. Iowa State Law Library  
 Ernest A. Feazel, 1908-09, 1909-10. Cleveland Law Library Association  
 George S. Godard, 1910-11, 1911-12. Connecticut State Library  
 Franklin O. Poole, 1912-13, 1913-14. Association of the Bar, New York City  
 E. J. Lien, 1914-15, 1915-16. Attorney at Law, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Luther E. Hewitt, 1916-17. Law Association of Philadelphia Library  
 Edward H. Redstone, 1917-18, 1918-19. Massachusetts State Library  
 Frederick C. Hicks, 1919-20, 1920-21. Law Library, Yale University  
 Gilson G. Glasier, 1921-22. Wisconsin State Library  
 Andrew H. Mettee, 1922-23, 1923-24. Library Company of the Baltimore Bar.  
 Sumner Y. Wheeler, 1924-25, 1925-26. Essex County Law Library, Salem, Mass.  
 John T. Fitzpatrick, 1926-27, 1927-28. New York State Law Library

NOTE—The title of the addresses and papers will appear in the official program.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 10:00 A.M.

ROUND TABLES

Miss Rosamond Parma, University of California Law Library, presiding.  
 The Demand of Social Research Upon Law Libraries.

A. F. Kuhlman, Associate Director of University of Chicago Libraries.  
 Cataloging of Legal Material for Non-Legal Purposes.

William M. Randall, Associate Professor, Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago.

The following topics have been suggested for discussion:

- A Supplement to the Hand List of American Statute Law.  
 Regional Cooperation in the Development of Special Collections.  
 Reprinting of Articles in Legal Periodicals for the Use of Students.  
 Questionnaire on the Appropriations for Law School Libraries.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 6:00 P.M.

JOINT BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AND THE  
 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library, Toast-master.

"Our Attitude to the Constitution"

Paper by Honorable William M. Maltbie, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

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Notice is hereby given that the Report of the Committee appointed to draft amendments to the Constitution of the Association will be presented. The suggested amendments create a new class of life membership. It will be helpful if those who plan to attend this conference will so notify the Secretary as soon as convenient.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING  
FIFTH SESSION  
FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1929

The final meeting was called to order by the President on Friday morning, May 17th, at 10 A.M.

*Mr. Schenk:* The first report on the program today is that of the Auditing Committee. Miss Ryan is Chairman of that Committee.

*Miss Ryan* then gave the report of the Committee:  
*American Association of Law Libraries:*

The Auditing Committee has examined the checks, vouchers and bank balances of the Treasurer of the Association and has found them correct.

Respectfully submitted

ANNA M. RYAN, *Chairman*

MILDRED DAGER

MRS. W. F. MARSHALL

*Mr. Schenk:* Unless I hear a motion to the contrary we will assume that a motion has been made and the report adopted. The next committee to report is the Committee on Honorary Members, of which Mr. Feazel is the Chairman. Does he care to make a report?

*Mr. Feazel:* Mr. President and Members of the Association. The Committee on Honorary Members has had several meetings and they with great unanimity reached certain conclusions. It is our idea that the election of one to honorary membership in the Association is a mark of appreciation of some outstanding service that the recipient of the honor has rendered law libraries and those laboring in law libraries. It is our understanding that at the present time Mr. Arnold is the only honorary member of our association. Everyone knows the reason for his having been made an honorary member. The Committee feels that at the present time there is no other outstanding personality that we would feel justified in placing along side Mr. Arnold. It would make honorary memberships too common. If we should give them to everyone who retires from law library work, they would cease to mean very much. The Committee does feel, however, that provision should be made for our faithful members who have served in the Association and then retire from active work. We recommend that another classification be added to our classification of members providing life membership without the payment of dues for those who have been active in law library work and in the Association. We will prepare and offer the necessary amendment of the Constitution which I understand will have to lay over until the next annual meeting. Our very efficient and beloved Secretary is about to join that class and a number of others that we could mention have earned some recognition, and I think that that solution is best.

*Mr. Schenk:* I am sure that Mr. Feazel's report is a real solution. I have always felt that some recognition should be given to people who have served faithfully and have for one reason or another retired from active service. Inas-

much as this is a very vital thing and it means the amending of the Constitution, I will be glad to entertain a motion along these lines that the Committee Report be accepted and that the Committee be continued to see that the Constitution is amended in such a way as to provide for life membership.

The motion was duly made and seconded.

*Mr. Schenk*: Is there anyone who cares to discuss the matter? It has been moved and seconded that the Committee Report as given by Mr. Feazel be accepted and that the Committee further be resolved into a Committee on the Amendment of the Constitution to provide for the recommendations made by the Committee. Any question? Those who are in favor of the motion please say "Aye". Those opposed? The motion has been unanimously carried.

*Mr. Schenk*: There is a Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Fitzpatrick is the Chairman.

*Mr. Fitzpatrick*: Mr. President, we have had an altogether successful and delightful meeting in every way in spite of the fact that we have lacked one of the chief elements of a successful meeting, that is, the presence of Mr A. J. Small. Mr. Small was really the founder and first president of the organization and this is the first meeting he has missed since the founding of the association. We are very unfortunate in that Mr. Small is kept away by illness. I understand that he is now on the way to recovery. If the Convention had been held at the normal time at the end of June, he probably could have been with us. Anyway we have missed his leadership. Others have been officers, but throughout he has retained at least a nominal leadership of the association, both at our meetings and at the social functions. We are looking forward to seeing him at the meeting next year. On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions I move the following resolution:

WHEREAS: For the first time in twenty-three years, the kind and cheerful face of our first President, Mr Small has not been amongst those gathered here, and:

WHEREAS: His wise counsel and genial presence has been sorely missed by everyone in attendance at the 24th conference:

BE IT RESOLVED: That this meeting send to Mr. Small its heartfelt, earnest wish that his recovery be rapid and complete and that another unbroken record of twenty-three years be again attained by him, whereby both the Association and Mr Small will surely profit.

OLIVE M. JACK  
FREDERICK C. HICKS  
JOHN T. FITZPATRICK  
*Committee on Resolutions*

*Mr. McDaniel*: May we have a rising vote on that, Mr. President?

*Mr. Schenk*: The resolution has been presented. Do I hear a motion to accept it? One of our members requests a rising vote. Those in favor please stand. It is unanimous. The Committee on Resolutions was asked to make resolutions on one or two other matters which came up during the meeting.

*Mr. McDaniel*: The President suggested a resolution of thanks to the publisher of the Standard Legal Directory.

*Mr. Schenk*: The resolution will be prepared and transmitted.



RESOLVED: That the American Association of Law Libraries expresses its deep appreciation of the kindness of the Editor and Publishers of the Standard Legal Directory for publishing in full in the Directory the list of Law Libraries in the United States and Canada, and for their supplying members of this Association with copies of the Directory.

OLIVE M. JACK  
FREDERICK C. HICKS  
JOHN T. FITZPATRICK

*Committee on Resolutions*

*Mr. Poole:* I suggested a resolution to Mr. James and the Faculty of the Harvard Law School.

*Mr. Schenk:* We certainly appreciate all the time and money that have been spent by the librarian and the faculty of the Harvard Law School. I am sure that a proper resolution should be framed and transmitted to the librarian, his assistants, and the faculty of the Law School in appreciation of the untiring efforts, skill and money which they have donated to the good cause.

RESOLVED: That the American Association of Law Libraries again extends its thanks to Dr. Eldon R. James, and his staff at the Harvard University Law Library, for their continued efforts in editing the Index to Legal Periodicals, and in maintaining its high standard.

OLIVE M. JACK  
JOHN T. FITZPATRICK  
FREDERICK C. HICKS

*Committee on Resolutions*

*Mr. Mettee:* How about a resolution for the Law Library of Congress?

*Mr. Schenk:* We will ask the Secretary to take care of that. Before we have the report of the Nominating Committee, is there any unfinished business which should come before the meeting at this time? If not, I will ask the Nominating Committee to report. Mr. Redstone is the Chairman, I believe.

*Mr. Daley:* May I read the report of the Committee in the place of Mr. Redstone? It was with keen regret that we learned that Mrs. Clark is resigning her position. We all appreciate her services.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then read.

*To the President and Members, American Association of Law Libraries:*

The Nominating Committee beg leave to submit the following names of members as officers of the Association for the term of 1929-30, viz.:

President. Mr Frederick W. Schenk  
1st Vice Pres. Mr S. D. Klapp  
2nd Vice Pres. Miss Helen S. Moylan  
Secy-Treas. Mr Arthur S. McDaniel

*Executive Committee*

Mr John T. Fitzpatrick  
Mr John T. Vance  
Miss Ella M. Thornton  
Miss Mildred Dager

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

J. J. DALEY, *Chairman*  
E. H. REDSTONE  
C. R. BROWN

*Mr. Schenk:* Mr. Hogan, will you please take the chair? Mr. Hogan took the chair.

*Mr. Hogan:* You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. Is there a motion?

*Mr. Feazel:* I move that the Secretary be directed to cast an unanimous vote for those nominated.

The motion was duly seconded and passed.

*Mrs. Clark:* I so cast it.

*Mr. Schenk:* As incoming president I suppose I should say something but I have no speech prepared. I do want to reiterate two or three things that I have tried to put across in my opening address: First, next year is to be our Silver Anniversary and I hope the program will be worthy of it. Second, we should make an effort to republish some of the very worthy papers that have appeared in our Journal. Some of the papers are out of print and the numbers are out of print, and I believe that as this association has stood the test of twenty-four years, and I hope twenty-five, on the twenty-fifth anniversary we should republish these papers and have some new material added. Unless I hear a motion to the contrary I shall say it is the wish of the Association that we shall have the Committee publish such a volume. Is there any objection? The thought occurred to me last night as we were having such a fine banquet, whether it would be wise to go to the Pacific Coast for the Silver Anniversary meeting. I have discussed it with some of the members this morning and generally they are of the opinion that we should go to the Pacific Coast or wherever the A. L. A. is to meet.

*Mr. Mettee:* We have been to the Coast and we have been going to the Coast very frequently. It is a question not only of money but of what shall we learn. Miss Magee has extended us an invitation. In addition to the invitation of Miss Magee, there is enough substance, enough material and enough to learn in New Orleans. There is something to learn from what has been deposited in New Orleans, and a considerable portion more to be learned than from going to California.

*Mr. Stebbins:* Does our Constitution require us to go with the A. L. A.?

*Mr. Schenk:* My recollection is that we tried to leave it open. It is my impression that we can meet wherever we want to. It just occurred to me when New Orleans was mentioned that the American Association of Law Schools will meet there at Christmas time.

*Mr. Mettee:* I think we should emphasize the fact that it is our 25th anniversary.

*Mr. Schenk:* We want all the people who were present at the first meeting to come. There are quite a few still in library work. How many of those present were at the Narraganset meeting? Eight.

*Mr. Mettee:* If you are going to print proceedings in the Journal I think the original correspondence, the first letter sent out to Mr. Small and his reply and subsequent correspondence should be included. We met at Narraganset Pier July 1, 1906, and the meeting lasted all day long and until one o'clock in the morning.

*Mr. Fitzpatrick:* Is the Resolutions Committee still in existence?

*Mr. Schenk:* Yes.

*Mr. Fitzpatrick:* I think it is proper now for us to pay a little tribute to our retiring secretary and treasurer. She has had that office a great many years and I do not think the members appreciate the time that work has taken. The President does realize that. He passes the buck to the Secretary. She has been faithful, and certainly the secretary-treasurer carries the association along. I think we should pay tribute and give our heartfelt appreciation to Mrs. Clark for the work she has done. I offer that in the form of a resolution and ask a standing vote.

*Mr. Schenk:* You have heard the resolution of the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. I will ask him to put it in definite form. Do I hear a second to the recommendation?

Both Mrs. Klingelsmith and Mr. Daley seconded the motion.

*Mr. Schenk:* Those in favor of the resolution containing words of appreciation to our past secretary and treasurer, who, I understand, is leaving library work in a few days, will please give a rising vote. The vote is unanimous, and the record will so show.

WHEREAS: Mrs Lucile Vernon Clark has resigned her position as a member of the staff of the Library of the Association of the Bar, and is undertaking a new field of endeavor, and is discontinuing her duties as Secretary of this Association, and:

WHEREAS: For the last five years the brunt of carrying on the activities of the American Association of Law Libraries has been borne by our Secretary, Mrs. Clark, and

WHEREAS: The members of this Association wish to show their heartfelt appreciation of her efforts in playing so large a part in the success of this Association, and to express the love which they feel toward her,

RESOLVED: That the American Association of Law Libraries extends to Mrs. Clark their sincerest thanks, and wishes Mrs. Clark, who came to us as Miss Vernon, success and happiness in her new role.

OLIVE M. JACK

FREDERICK C. HICKS

JOHN T. FITZPATRICK

*Committee on Resolutions*

*Mrs. Clark:* I feel like I ought to say something but I can't say much.

*Mr. Schenk:* We will now turn the meeting over to Professor Hicks of Yale who will conduct the round table on the "Educational Requirements for Librarians of Law Libraries and How Library Schools can assist." Due to the change in the hour of the program I wonder how many directors of Library Schools are here. I do not see any. Mr. Hicks will now take charge of the meeting.

*Mr. Hicks:* Some time ago Mr. Schenk wrote me asking me if I would take charge of this round table. The subject was chosen for me and I have not recently been doing very much in detail about the subject although in previous years I had to some extent. Before replying that I would take charge of the round table and make some introductory remarks, I tried my hand at preparing the introductory remarks. If I had found that I had nothing to say I was going to decline. I intended merely to make some notes, but the fact is that I finished a short article and then said that I would do what I could to conduct the round

table. So as an introduction to this subject I will ask you to let me read this short paper, which will perhaps throw out material as a basis for discussion. I have called this paper "Educational Requirements for Law Librarians."

Mr. Hicks then read his paper. (See p. 62).

*Mr. Mettee*: I want to personally thank you for that paper, and I do hope that notwithstanding the fact that it will be printed in the Law Library Journal, that it will be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

*Mr. Hicks*: Thank you. Before we have the discussion, I think it might be well if the paper prepared by Mr. McDaniel were given and then the meeting may be turned over to discussion. Mr. McDaniel, will you come forward and take charge? The subject of Mr. McDaniel's paper is "The Educational and Cultural Background."

*Mr. McDaniel*: You neglected to make one announcement: that you make the same reservation that the editor of a periodical makes—that the editor welcomes contributions but is not responsible for any opinions expressed therein.

Incidentally, I wonder how many of us have handed to the secretary our definition of a book as requested by Mr. Cole. I would be inclined to say that a book is a collection of printed sheets assembled in a unit with a title page beyond which the busy librarian seldom gets.

Mr. McDaniel then read his paper. (See p. 68).

*Mr. Hicks*: I am sure we all appreciated this excellent presentation. Mr. McDaniel and I had no correspondence as to the subject matter of our papers except as it might be to obtain views on the general heading chosen by President Schenk. We agree generally that a law librarian ought to be very well trained in many things. I think perhaps we agree that it is an ideal rather than a thing already accomplished with most of us. However, these two papers will at least raise questions which may now be discussed. The subject is "Educational Requirements for Librarians of Law Libraries" and how library schools can assist. In years past I have talked with directors of library schools about the question of courses for law librarians in such schools and usually have been asked: Is there any demand? I think that it is a practical question. May I ask those present to answer these questions by raising your hands? How many here either graduated from a library school or attended some sort of a library school, leaving the directors of library schools out? There are ten here who have attended a library school out of thirty-five law librarians.

How many here who are in charge of a law library who need assistants try to get the assistant through the library school? Eight persons at least who naturally turn to the library school when seeking an assistant.

I am wondering if salaries in law libraries are comparable to those in university, public and special libraries. Is there anyone here who has information on that point? If library schools were to advertise courses especially for law librarians and persons take those courses, is there an opportunity to get as good a position in a law library as in any other library?

*Mr. Mettee*: No. I am in a unique position. I graduated from law school, practiced law, associated with leaders of the bar. I took a very small library but I must say I have been in contact with and had the use of the knowledge and experience of a school which has passed out. I don't think I want somebody to



train somebody else for me. I would have to train them all over again. I don't think there is enough compensation.

*Mr. Hicks:* Have you any statistics as to the salaries in law libraries? Have you, Mr. Windsor?

*Mr. Windsor:* No.

*Mr. Hicks:* I tried to get statistics. I found there were many law library positions quite comparable with those in university and public libraries. I think a study might show that the opportunities in law libraries are good so far as salaries are concerned and are getting better. I think library schools are entitled to such information as that.

*Mr. Mettee:* I think we only have a "peep in" at this time. It is not practical. There are some isolated positions which enjoy good compensation. It is not a rich man's job. The chances are very small. The law library's employees are different.

*Mr. Hicks:* I do not think the law librarians and their assistants are peculiar people, different from the rest of the human race. I think that they are very similar.

*Mr. Mettee:* I don't find that in the book trade.

*Mr. Hicks:* Miss Donnelly, would you be willing to tell us whether or not the library schools have felt any demand for courses especially for law librarians? Miss Donnelly, of the Library School of Simmons College.

*Miss Donnelly:* I came this morning to learn and not to try to teach. I am afraid I will have to be rather personal because I have just one school back of me to think about. At Simmons we take only women students, and naturally most of the people in the higher range of positions are men. So I am afraid my testimony will be only of minor assistance. Most of my people are doing cataloging, or often reference work, the work behind the scenes and not the forming of policies or building up of collections. I suppose that the gentleman who just spoke was thinking more of the people in the highest ranges who do have to have legal educations.

We have sent quite a few people into law libraries and into state libraries where they have to handle law books. They have gone in as catalogers usually, and occasionally develop into reference work. For those people I think the salaries have been comparable with those who have gone into public library work. Of course, we have to use as a basis the ordinary position. I would not like to say that these positions are good enough for people who have had three years of law work. One law school may pay well and the next one will not. Take any two universities of the same rank. One will pay better salaries and perhaps have people from a library school while the other will have only clerical help. Yale does not do that way. It does not make that mistake.

I find some difficulty in making any statement as to statistics. But it is not unreasonable that a girl going out into a law school library should start at \$1500, which is about the same salary a girl would start with in a public library. It may range from \$1500 to \$1800. We have had a few women who have come as graduates from other colleges who have specialized in social science who have gone on and risen in salary. For instance, Mrs. Pottel, who is in the Yale



Library. She majored in economics and sociology and after she went into the Yale library she took courses in law.

Someone mentioned two year library schools. The average is one year and you go back afterward and specialize. I should think that a person after working in a law library might go and specialize, taking a year off and take a course in law and legal bibliography. Most of the people have gone in as catalogers and have become interested enough to take outside courses in law. In the one year library school it is difficult to specialize a great deal. We at Simmons could do this much if we were sure that there would be openings at the end of the year. It is difficult to ask people to specialize and not be sure to have a position to offer them.

At Simmons we have three terms. During the first term we give everybody the same work. At the end of the first term we have those interested in children's work begin to specialize. For school librarians, we begin to specialize at the beginning of the third term following Easter, as a school librarian needs all that the other librarians do. We have specialization in book selling. That field is very narrow. Only one a year may go into it. We do not modify the course so they cannot take positions in the regular field.

As for law librarian specialization, we would not make the specialization so great that the person could not take a general position. We could offer one course at least four times a week, or possibly two courses for 10 or 12 weeks. We are near the Harvard Law School. I find that Mr. James is very much interested in trained people for some of his work, and I know he would like to have some people there to start in their work. I am pretty sure that we could have more access to the Harvard Law School library than was the case several years ago. We as a Library School went over there the other day and had a wonderful talk with them. Although they do not take women, the instructors could get in.

In Boston there is a small law school called the Portia Law School where we could see some of the workings and probably some of our people could do practice work there.

The two greatest difficulties would be to find time in a one year program to give specialized work and to find opportunities for the students when they are through. The salary problem is not great for if the field is open and the people find the positions are worthwhile, the salaries usually come up. Usually if a person has a year of experience in a good place, they can find a place elsewhere.

I would like to know what you consider the minimum educational requirement for the position of law librarian. With us you have to have at least three years of academic work before coming into the school. That includes two years of history, one year of economics, and a term each of psychology, sociology and government, which is rather a large portion for women. Our weak point is language. Seventy-four students are being turned out this year. A large proportion had had four years of Latin in High School. We are requiring a **minimum at least of French and German.**

*Mr. Mettee:* I find that the average person does not read Latin at all.

*Miss Donnelly:* I mean that so many of the legal terms are derived from Latin that it is a help if the student has some idea of Latin, whether it is pro-

nounced barbarously or not. Most of them have five or six years of French, but since the War we have had some difficulty in requiring German. But that will be improved. We also in our general course have the main reference books of the law that would be found in a good reference library like the New York Public Library. We know the Revised Statutes, the various codes and some of the legal bibliographies, but this knowledge is doubtless not extensive enough. We also have a course in public documents, primarily the federal, state and city documents. That is very brief. But at least the students know the difference between them. They know that there are such things as statutes and statutes at large. They know very little about cases and not very much about the decisions. As for the treatises, periodicals, etc., of course, as far as that goes, they have to order those under instruction. I am not speaking of the head librarians. It is no more difficult to take care of periodicals for law than any other kind. The subject matter of the library would probably be chosen at least by the people who had law training. But, as Mr. Hicks said, the person there must always be alone a lot. It is not impossible that the person who started with ordinary library training and with a legal mind would in ten years be able to take charge of a law library. Are there any questions?

*Mr. McDaniel:* I wonder whether for the average law library the question of Spanish will not come into the foreground, especially for the larger law libraries.

*Miss Donnelly:* That is easier to get than German.

*Mr. McDaniel:* It strikes me it would be a more useful tool.

*Miss Donnelly:* I do not think it would be difficult to get people to come in and give lectures on legal bibliography. We might put it in as an elective next year.

*Mr. Mettee:* You have to have German.

*Miss Donnelly:* Some of them have it.

*Mr. Mettee:* Don't forget German, although Spanish is important.

*Miss Donnelly:* Most of the Library Schools now require German. Most college students don't know enough languages to help very much.

*Mr. Schenk:* Do you not find that the student in your school does not know the construction of her own American government?

*Miss Donnelly:* I certainly do. Many of them do not sense at all the difference between our government and that of France, for instance. Nine out of ten have no sense of the distinction. It seems to me that the elementary schools ought to give that. It is being helped a little. For a number of years colleges have been giving a course in government during the senior year.

*Mr. Schenk:* I want to make one correction. The periodicals in law require use of one's wits to know how to handle certain situations. The Law Times is peculiar. The Irish Law Times and the Solicitor's Journal: they are not quite as simple as the general field of periodical literature.

*Miss Donnelly:* I mean no periodicals are simple. Of course, the choosing of them would be for a person who knows law but after that it is the question of finding out about them. I don't consider any periodical easy at any time.

*Mr. Hicks:* Thanks, Miss Donnelly, very much. As I understand it, in the Simmons Library School where only women are admitted, there have been in

the past a number of instances where your graduates have gone into law library work and many of them have remained there, I know, and enjoyed their work. You mentioned the fact that your school might be special in that only women are admitted. In the Yale Library I am the only man and two of the ladies there are graduates of Simmons Library School and one woman is from Pratt. As far as I can tell, everything that was learned in the library school, without reference to the kind of work to be done, is serviceable to those three assistants in the library. One of them, whose name you mentioned, is perhaps especially valuable because of this training in subject matter to which you refer, political science.

I would like to raise another question. Suppose it could not be said to the directors of the library schools that there is now a great demand for courses looking especially to law librarianship. Should the schools wait for that admission? Is there not a need for a few schools at least to begin offering such courses to stimulate study along this line in order to help introduce into law libraries a corps of technically trained library assistants, which I think would help to specialize the technical side of our work which was suggested by Mr. Kuhlman yesterday?

Mr. Windsor, would you be good enough to talk to us.

*Mr. Windsor:* It is needless to say that I have been immensely interested in these two papers and in Miss Donnelly's discussion. At one time in my life I thought I was going to be a law librarian and I definitely set out in a course of training headed that way. I finished one year of a law school course and then I became diverted. But I have always been glad that I had that year of law school work. In all of my university library experience it has been a great help to me in connection with history, political science, etc. Your subject has about the same general relation to the university library that almost any other of the professional studies would have. When I heard Mr. Hicks' paper, it was a faithful reminder to me that I have heard similar accounts from engineering librarians, etc., all during the past year. From the point of view of the university librarian, everything he said was true and everything those other people said was true. Libraries are more or less inter-related. All are likely to need training, information and contacts which come from the knowledge of things lying outside of their own special fields. When you consider the duties of this ideal, detailed by Mr. Hicks, you want to remember that the same sort of a statement can be made of a great many other types of librarians. And the problems of the library schools are as a matter of fact sort of a composite. They are largely based upon a large number of considerations of that sort.

At Illinois we don't offer any course for any of these specialized works, partly for the reason of the uncertainty of demand. It is not the salary generally. It is the uncertainty of the demand, or if not uncertainty, there are some times other drawbacks, but it is not generally the salary. We encourage a certain amount of specialization in the second year's work without offering special courses. We permit any student who is otherwise prepared to register for courses in other departments. This year we had a second year student who registered for three courses in the College of Law. He is a foreign student and will work in Pekin.

So far as the Library School is concerned, in the second year of work we always have certain students preparing for some special type of library. We have had such students, but not in great numbers. We always encourage them.

That raises the question whether many students will chose or elect courses in the College of Law and try to prepare themselves for work in a law library. So far as the library school at Illinois is concerned, this is feasible, but it is rather a long road and the question is bound to arise in their minds whether that preparation is justified when you consider the relatively small number of positions open in law libraries. About one well trained law librarian a year could probably be placed, and he would be assured of a future. But in the face of that the students are confronted with the fact that if they enter a university, college or business library, instead of being able to place one we can probably place from six to twenty, and the natural effect on the student is to make them cautious about tying up with training where they would not get a position.

Take a student who was with us this year. He graduated from a State University having taken a pre-medical course. To earn his way through college he worked in the university library. He liked that work so much that he is now preparing for a librarianship. He is just finishing his first year's work. We are planning to keep him on the university staff for two or three years and enable him to continue to earn his living while taking the second year. We will use him in our chemistry library or in our zoology and botany libraries, giving him work which relates to medicine. He will develop into a well trained medical librarian. If we get a young man or young woman who has the personality and natural bent of mind and the training in the fundamental branches of knowledge necessary for success in a special field, we like to encourage them.

We use them, if possible, on the staff of our own library for two or three years. They can pay for their living expenses and besides it gives them experience. They will agree that the experience is worth a great deal.

I think Miss Donnelly is perfectly right in saying that specialization during the first year's work can only be attempted in a limited way. For myself, I don't advise it. I would not encourage anything of the sort because no matter what kind of a special library you go into, all that you learn in one year of library school work you will make use of. There is no use in cutting down on that. If there is any specialization at all it ought to be in the preliminary college work. There you can lay stress on good courses in languages, history and government. That preliminary work is proper. Then I have the feeling that there ought to be some law school work in order to be prepared to go into a law library. They should get a taste of law. I do not know any other way for a student to know what he is going to be up against. We have only had two students who tried that. They are both in university libraries now. Neither of them stuck.

*Mr. Mettee:* Suppose we had somebody and wanted to send him to brighten up. Could you offer him a position? Have you any facility for that? Suppose we had someone in our employ who wanted to go to your school, what subjects have you to offer to brighten him up?

*Mr. Windsor:* We have had students every year who are librarians with from two to six or eight years of good library experience. They come to us for brightening up. They take the regular courses along with the other students. As



a matter of fact the instructors make a regular practice of varying the work because they can stand it. They would take the regular courses but what problems, etc., would be given to them would only be the more difficult ones.

*Mr. Fitzpatrick:* I was just saying that I have had practical experience along this line. For the past 14 years I have given courses in law librarianship at the New York State Library School. I felt very sorry for the class. They had no interest. It was only occasionally that anyone took a law library position. I felt it was a waste of time to give the course. It was compulsory. That does not look very good for the lecturer or the course. Law students in our local law school take the legal bibliography course eagerly. The library students gave no evidence of interest in it at all. It was required in the second year of the three year course. The course consisted of five lectures. I gave cataloging and shelf arrangement, and legal bibliography was the basis of it. I duplicated the legal bibliography lectures at the law school in great part. Nobody voluntarily became a law librarian by reason of that course. In a few cases where they could not get a position elsewhere they would take a position in a law library because the salary was a little higher.

*Mr. Hicks:* I think it is true that most students in library schools feel that law librarianship is so special that perhaps it would not be interesting. They feel that there is some ordeal that ordinary persons are not capable of passing. However, in my experience where such persons have for some reason or other gone into law library work, they find interest they did not suspect, not only interest as to the contents of law books and especially the light side of the law, but also interest in the technical problems of librarianship which are involved which are quite as interesting as in any library. My own experience is that law librarianship as concerns library work is no different from any other librarianship. If you are fitted to be a librarian so far as the technical side is concerned, you can do law library work. You have to add something which has to do with subject matter, but that is true of any special library work, so that I have no doubt that law librarianship can be advanced very much by library schools. I think we should stimulate those who want to do law library work to take the ordinary first year course, and if possible to take some of the second year course, but I personally want to have in my library persons who have had library school training. I think that they learn something which they have to be taught anyway, and it saves time.

*Mr. Mettee:* There is a difference between your library and my library. You would have to work in my library to know what I am speaking about. On the floor of a bar library you intensify the thing. You work for every dollar you get and there is no inducement for persons going out. If we had somebody, could you brighten them up?

*Mr. Hicks:* I don't know any bar library (and this is all pleasantly said) that is so busy continuously as the library of one of the big law schools. I am speaking of the physical labor involved. Probably our remarks have nothing to do with labor involved. I want to ask Miss Donnelly to make a remark.

*Miss Donnelly:* I was just about to say that library school people are not afraid of work.



*Mr. Mettee:* That is the point, but when you go into an institution and don't pay anything you have no rights. But when you pay something—

*Miss Compton:* I would be interested in knowing how many of the law librarians here are graduates of law schools?

*Mr. Hicks:* Will those who are graduates put up their hands? Fifteen, I believe.

*Mr. Schenk:* How many have taken law courses in law schools but have not taken degrees? Five.

*Mr. Vance:* You did not include those who are members of the bar but have not been to law school.

*Mr. Hicks:* How many are members of the bar but did not get there through law school? None.

*Mr. Godard:* I am beginning to feel that there are some of us who belong to a class of which "there ain't no such animal." There is a lot that has not been said. At the Hartford State Library we have what is generally considered by everyone who visits it a very acceptable and efficient and exceptional law library, very convenient, always continuously served. I cannot say that I graduated from a library school, but I guess I had the equivalent. I did not prepare for a law librarianship although I had two or three degrees, and I found that a man or woman who has the stuff in them, who is somewhat thorough in work and habits, who has some gumption, and a moderate amount of intellect, can get along most anywhere if he or she is willing to work about 36 hours a day and keep his mind on business. I have noted from those who have come to the library from time to time that they depended more on what they said they had than what they really possessed. What I am trying to say is this. My experience during the 31 years in which I have been connected with state libraries, is that while I have had some very acceptable and still have—one of them is one of Miss Donnelly's girls—library trained assistants, I have had equally satisfactory experience and results from taking those individuals I tried to describe in the first place and training them in the work which I wanted to have them do, and they were mighty efficient. I am not saying one word against library training because all know that it is good. You know of that boy in the Pennsylvania mining region who once asked what education was good for and was told that education is good when you get to the crossroads to read the sign posts when you don't know where to go.

The librarian is not supposed to know everything but he is supposed to know where to find it and help find it. When I was asked to prepare a paper on this subject I said I had no time. This morning I have been giving the finishing touches to a great big collection of a big public man, a native of Connecticut. We have to do this to get the appropriations we need.

I think that Brother Brown and others who visit our library will bear witness that we have a fairly complete library, that as the world is getting smaller we can feel that we are in touch with its activities. Possibly if I had had the experience of rubbing up against some of the others in the library school, I might have been more efficient, but perhaps I would not have been as adaptable.

We would be glad to have you come to visit us, and if you can help us we will be willing.

*Mr. Windsor:* I sympathize entirely and agree with all that has been said. I want to point out one condition which you will recognize. Conditions now are somewhat different than when he and I began. It is more difficult for a person to do as he did and it is difficult in this way. He is not as willing to wait a long time before he is near the top as we were. Most young people think the world has speeded up, and although they may have to begin at the bottom they want to go up two jumps at a time. That is the condition we are dealing with, with college graduates today. They are not content to go as slow as I think they ought to. You cannot get college graduates to go through a long and slow process. I am telling you that because it is a practical problem which confronts the library schools.

I was interested in the remarks about serving members of the bar under pressure. I am inclined to think that the law librarian we have been talking about today is a myth. I think that the chief advantage of some of the kinds of preparation will be dealing with problems connected with the practitioner. If I were serving a practitioner I would want to be a law school graduate. You have to have gone through the mill. But, as I say, I think that the greater number of law librarians will have an increasing amount of work which is dependent for its clients upon those who are interested in the development of law. While a library course would help in serving the practitioner, you ought to be a law school graduate, I think.

*Mr. Mettee:* I am glad you mentioned young ones coming out wanting money. Long ago the salaries were very small. It was not so much the salary but it was worth while to take the position and become top-notch. Today the young man who starts out wants \$20 whether he knows anything or not.

*Mr. Hicks:* We have not heard from Mr. Vance. Are you willing to make some remarks?

*Mr. Vance:* Being a recent comer to the profession, I do not feel qualified to throw any light on the question. As I listened to the masterly address of the Chairman, I could not help but realize that this composite law librarian, this Frankenstein that he had created, was visualized as nearly as possible in the law librarian of Yale University as in any law librarian that I could think of. In other words, I think Mr. Hicks has led the way in America, and when I say America I don't think that Europe or any part of the world can compete with America in the question of library science and library leadership. I only hope that when this monster destroys us, that he will do it with his eye and no other destructive method. But as Mr. Hicks was reading his paper it occurred to me, and I agree with him entirely, that he was describing almost the man who appeared at an international law association meeting several years ago, Sir Paul Vinogradoff; some German asked, after Sir Paul had presided at a meeting and answered questions on many subjects in many languages, "Is he a man who speaks every language and knows all things?" While it may be somewhat imaginary and fanciful, I think that there is no question but that the ideal will be attained and that the law librarian of the near future will have to possess all of the qualifications that our chairman has at present, if he is going to succeed.

This, I think, is recognized not only by the law librarians but by professional people, especially the law school people, the jurists and the university people.

We have a recent case of the dean of a law school becoming the president of a great university. Dean Pound was called to Wisconsin but he considered the work at Harvard Law School equally important. If that is true of the profession of law teachers I think the law librarian who serves teachers and lawyers and judges does not follow far behind. This was recognized in 1832 by an Act of Congress when the law library was established as one of the two main departments of the Library of Congress. And I might say that it was recognized when a lawyer was called to be the librarian of Congress; Dr. Putnam, having been a law school graduate as well as a librarian. And this was recognized by the Personnel Classification Board. There was some fight over it but it was recognized when the position of Law Librarian in the Library of Congress was classified next to that of the Chief Assistant of the Library. As far as salaries go, the Law Librarian stands in that position in the Library of Congress. There are two other positions of equal rank as far as pay goes, but not as far as prestige or position is concerned. The other positions, I am sorry to say, in the law library are not on a par with other positions in the Library, and I hope we may be able to remedy that. For instance, in the legislative reference service, which really was a branch under a law librarian at one time, the positions are higher. As far as the preparation for law librarian goes, I think I agree with Mr. Hicks, who is a lawyer, that a legal education is not absolutely necessary.

As Mr. Windsor says, all knowledge is useful, of course. It is a useful qualification, to have a legal education, but many lawyers and many law school graduates have not qualities that make them capable lawyers, whereas almost everybody considers himself a constitutional lawyer whether he has made any study of the subject or not. In other words, a man with a good education, college education, if he has common sense and gumption, as Mr. Godard said, may make a better law librarian than a lawyer. I think that the only qualification for an ideal law librarian that Mr. Hicks did not give us was that he should have a first rate chief assistant. I think that is the *sine qua non* of being a good law librarian. In the Law Library of Congress we have one.

I remember once reading a lecture called "Cataloging as an Asset." As between the two, a legal education or a number of years under Mr. Martel or in a library school, I should rather have the cataloging. We have both classes of employees in the Library of Congress. We have one collection that deals principally with lawyers under the Supreme Court. The Literature is all legal, law reports, statutes, etc. There our whole staff with one exception are lawyers or studying law. Some of them have college educations and some of them have not. But in the main building in our staff only two are graduates and one is studying law. I think if we took those employees from the Library of the Supreme Court and brought them over to the main library they would not be nearly so useful as assistants in the larger library as those who are already there without legal education. And so I agree thoroughly with the principles and ideals advanced by the Chairman and by the others who prefer rather an assistant who is versed in library science, bibliography, etc., than one who has not had those advantages but has had a legal education.

*Mr. Hicks:* Unless there is some one here who has a thought that he wants to give to the meeting, I will consider that Mr. Vance has summarized the situa-

tion and will turn the meeting back to Mr. Schenk, the President. Is there anyone who wants to speak?

*Mr. Schenk:* Before Mr. Hicks turns the meeting over I would like to say a few words. Dean Works and I have discussed this problem quite a little. This meeting has proved that this subject was well chosen. I want to thank Miss Donnelly and Mr. Windsor. There is one point that has not been quite covered. Miss Donnelly has spoken about the student who is in the library school and who is entering the profession. Also Mr. Windsor has spoken of this. The question was brought up about those already in the profession who want to brush up in library methods and advanced education along that line. That is exactly what **the library school of the University of Chicago** is attempting to do, to give individual instruction. Each person arrives with his specialty in mind. Take a librarian of a bar association. He wishes to specialize as a bar association librarian. If his qualifications were satisfactory to enter the library school, he might enter and as a one class student would take courses which were interesting and instructive to that one class student, and he would specialize in service of bar association libraries and would become more efficient.

If a law librarian wished to brighten up or take advanced work in law librarianship, take up allied subjects, etc., he could probably in the period allotted to him become a Ph.D. in this line. A Ph.D. with the specialty of library science in the law school libraries. I think that the new law librarian, especially of the law schools, is to be a man who is educated from the bottom up to the top. He must be on a par with the law school professor. I am not quite sure that a law librarian should have a degree in law, but he must know everything about substantive law; I am not quite convinced that the procedural subjects are necessary. My thought in the matter is that it is quite a long time—four years of college, three years of law, and one or two years in library science, to set before a student, but I do think that a combination course with a degree at the end comparable to a graduate degree, providing for undergraduate work, library school work and law school work, which would put them in the degree bearing class, would be a solution. I do feel that the library schools should have a combination course in which the law librarian is recognized to some degree.

The University Library School at Chicago has scholarship, and if any of you or any of your assistants are interested in advanced library work along a special line, be it in medicine or in agriculture or in law, I assure you that the Dean and I, and I am sure I can speak for the new Dean, will be glad to correspond with you and tell you about the definite work that can be taken up there. It will be a small school for a number of years to come and I would like to say for the benefit of the University of Chicago I would like to have two students now educating themselves to become efficient librarians. I am sorry Dean Works is not here. He believes in preparation, not so much in degrees, for entrance into library work.

Mr. Schenk then took the chair.

*Mrs. Clark:* I would like to speak now.

*Mrs. Schenk:* Mrs. Clark.

*Mrs. Clark:* I appreciate very much the cooperation that the members of the Association have given me. Friendships have meant much to me, and it is



this cooperation that will mean so much to my successor, Mr. McDaniel, whom you will find capable and willing. I thank you all very much.

*Mr. Schenk:* May I call your attention to the mimeographed sheets of that Library of Congress classification scheme in law. Is there a question to be propounded?

*Mr. Feazel:* I would like Professor Hicks to tell me what he would think as to the advisability of some of us who have entered the law library profession from the law schools and legal profession requesting our institutions for a year's leave on full pay that we might brush up on the other end of the matter. Would this be advisable?

*Mr. Hicks:* I think it would be a great thing for anyone if he had that opportunity. Whether it would be granted I do not know. It would be a very fine precedent if some library would do that. That brings me to a question that Miss Donnelly has raised. She has made the suggestion that if this association thought something could be gained for law librarianship by emphasizing the work of library schools, if we could raise the money for one scholarship which a properly selected person might hold in a library school, and made that fact known, it would stimulate the work as most nothing else could. If you had full salary you would not need this.

*Mr. Schenk:* Which recalls a matter to my mind. What is your opinion on having a committee to confer further with the library schools as to this matter of having courses in library schools for law librarians? Would you like to see a committee continue this work brought out here?

*Mr. Feazel:* I move that such a committee be appointed.

*Mr. Schenk:* Is there a second? The motion has been made and seconded that this association have a committee to confer with the library schools in regard to the preparation of people for library work in law libraries.

*Mr. Windsor:* May I offer a suggestion? Would this committee be only empowered to confer with the library school authorities? I think there is need for further consultation among yourselves as to what you want. If you coupled that with it I think it would be better.

*Mr. Schenk:* It will be the duty of the committee to find out what this body wants and then confer with the directors of the library schools. The meeting has brought out somewhat of what the Association has in mind. Those in favor please signify by raising your hands. Those opposed. It is an unanimous vote. Is there any further business?

*Mrs. Clark:* I think we should have a motion of appreciation to Mr. Schenk for having prepared such an interesting program. He has tried something different from the last few years. I would like to hear something in regard to that.

*Mr. Feazel:* I second Mrs. Clark's motion that we extend our President a vote of thanks.

*Mrs. Clark:* Shall we have a rising vote of appreciation?

*Mr. Schenk:* We will now stand adjourned until the call which will appear in the Law Library Journal at some future date.



## \* EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LAW LIBRARIES

By FREDERICK C. HICKS

How can one know what the educational requirements for law librarians are? The question relates not to minimum requirements, but to such qualifications as will enable their possessor to elevate his position and meet the demands of an expanding profession. What are the educational requirements of law librarianship?

There is no ready-made yard-stick with which to measure these requirements, and, I fear that any unit of measure which might be suggested would be found irrelative to different types of law librarianship. Suppose we begin, therefore, not with the yard-stick, but with the thing to be measured.

Not long ago, an eminent professor who has been using libraries all his life said to me, "What do librarians do, anyway? When they have the library started and stocked with books, I don't see how they continue to keep busy?" It is not easy, in a few words, to answer such a question. Suppose the question were "What do law librarians do?" If we can answer that question, perhaps we will then also know what are the educational requirements of law librarianship. But that will be so only if we study the behavior of a composite being made up of many different law librarians all confronted with different problems. And this law librarian must also be presumed to be doing, either in his proper person, or through his assistants, everything that is done in a law library.

This ideal or composite law librarian occupies himself with duties many of which may be described in terms equally applicable to the duties of any librarian. He selects books, checking new and second-hand book catalogues and the weekly issues of the Public Affairs Information Service, and reading book reviews. He orders books and serials, domestic and foreign, and executes customs vouchers for the latter. He records the receipt of ordered material, verifies the bills and pays them, not forgetting the fluctuation in foreign exchange. He calls himself an accountant while serving as a book-keeper. He adopts a type of catalogue suitable for his library; he catalogues, classifies and shelf-lists his books, employing subject headings, class numbers and book numbers. He applies book-plates, stamps and labels, and shelves the books. He lends them, uses a charging system and collects fines. He binds and rebinds books, keeping his eye on sewing, joints, headbands, end-papers, and binding materials. He experiments with leather preservation. He administers reading rooms and a "reserved book" system, provides a reference service, and instructs readers in the use of the catalogue. He carries on an extensive correspondence, takes inventories, occasionally cleans books, answers questionnaires, keeps library statistics, engages assistants and schedules their work and vacations, advertises for pages, conducts an inter-library loan service, sorts and lists his duplicates, exchanges books, prepares exhibits, acknowledges gifts and stimulates others, organizes a "Friends of the Library Association" and has a "gift book," purchases supplies, criticises the color, thickness, tensile strength and tearing resistance of catalogue cards, insures his collection, prepares accession lists, compiles bibliographies and reading lists, guards a collection of

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"restricted books," cooperates with other libraries, checks his collection for the *Union List of Serials* and for the *List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments*, pays for the Wilson publications on the service basis, devises forms and has them printed, reads proof, "advertises" his library, writes reports, deals with library committees and boards of trustees, prepares budget recommendations and urges increased appropriations, keeps informed on the progress of library science, and writes papers for library meetings. He helps to draw specifications for library buildings and selects book-stacks, reading-room shelves, library tables and "posture" or form-fitting chairs, noiseless book-trucks, card-cabinets, floor-coverings, shelf-label holders, book supports, book dummies, vertical files, atlas cases, shelves for bound newspapers, bulletin boards and visible files. He either is responsible for or influences the service of janitation, which is the new name for the janitor's job. He gives his opinion on book-lifts, automatic electric elevators, direct, indirect and semi-indirect lighting, vacuum cleaners, and methods of heating, ventilation and humidification.

When evening comes, he makes sure that the night staff is intact, draws a long breath and calls it a day; but takes home a book-list to check, or a rough draft of a report that he is preparing, or a book of which he has weakly promised to write a review. And so to bed.

He succumbs to the lure of book-collecting. He wants to see his library complete in the subject to which it is devoted. Theoretically, he is willing to divide the field with other libraries to avoid duplication, but practically it turns out that each specific proposal for cooperation is an unavoidable exception. The only thing that holds him back from purchasing scarce, rare and expensive books is lack of money. He likes first editions and last editions and all the editions between. He checks Pollard's *Books printed in England, Scotland and Ireland, 1475-1640*, and finds that law books have an honorable place in the history of printing, and that he has in his charge some of the most important items. He keeps them in a Treasure Room where he fondly exhibits them to the initiated few. With them are some of the most beautiful of Continental typographical masterpieces, such as a Blaeu edition of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. He may, as is often the case when general librarians exhibit their treasures, be unable to read them fluently, yet he gets all the thrill that other librarians do from bindings, type, proportions of the page, title-pages, printers' marks, colophons and water-marks. He has a collection of "association books" whose pedigrees he traces.

He does not conduct a children's department, with a story-hour in which the librarian confronts a semi-circle of bright young faces; but he can supply you with books on child labor, children's courts and juvenile delinquency, and he has practical experience with the young through his page service.

He does not struggle to raise the percentage of non-fiction reading, but he nevertheless has a collection of legal novels, detective stories and narratives of criminal trials. It is no legal fiction that many of these true stories are stranger than fiction. A large number of lawyers have written essays, novels and poetry. Some of them will be remembered only because of this fact.

There is no Art Department, but the walls of the law library are hung with oil paintings and engravings of lawyers and judges. Wigmore's *Panorama of the*

*World's Legal Systems* is a picture book, the sketches by "Spy" are famous, and Veth's *Advocaat in de Caricatuur* is a work of art.

Technology and natural science are not our librarian's major interests, but he has the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and probably the Patent Office Gazette with which to satisfy the craving for knowledge of the latest inventions. He has law books specially designed for engineers, architects and builders. The law reports are filled with cases involving an intimate knowledge of electricity, chemistry and physics, and seldom does a scientific discovery fail to have a repercussion in legal records. The first volume of the United States Aviation Reports has appeared, and the American Bar Association has a committee on radio law.

There is no Medical division, but there are books in the collection on forensic or legal medicine, psychiatry, normal and abnormal psychology, behaviorism, expert testimony and anthropology. Dr. Healy is associated with the Yale Law School Faculty, while Hutchins, a lawyer, and Slesinger, a psychologist, write joint articles on evidence.

Philosophers write about law and lawyers write about philosophy. John Dewey is a member of the faculty of the Columbia University Law School, Morris Cohen lectures to lawyers and law students, and Cassius J. Keyser applies mathematical philosophy to legal problems. Legal ethics and legal philosophy bulk large in those general subjects, and have produced a literature for the law librarian to assemble.

He is not called a social science librarian, but he proceeds on the assumption that law is not the least of the social sciences, and he sees its relation not only to politics and government, but to business, to economics, to sociology, to medicine, to anthropology, and to history. He has no business branch, but he has books on banking, taxation, finance, insurance, corporations, accounting, marketing, ships and shipping, railroads and the telephone and telegraph.

He does not pose as an expert in statistics and statistical method, but he collects judicial statistics, the statistics of crime, and of the administration of justice through Attorneys General, prosecuting attorneys, the police and executive officers.

He does not say that his is a library of history, but he has in his charge a huge collection of historical source materials, including statutes, decisions of courts and legal manuscripts. For seeking completeness in the literature of several branches of history he makes no apology,—constitutional history, the history of legal doctrines, and of legal institutions. In the latter he includes the development of legislatures, constitutional conventions, courts, prosecuting offices, the police system, associations of the bar, legal-aid societies, law schools, and the church as a law-making body. He collects biographies of judges, lawyers, statesmen and legal writers.

Turn now and look at this composite librarian some of whose duties and part of whose collections have been described. You may well say, "He isn't a law librarian; that is a misnomer. He is a librarian." Certainly he does many of the things that public, university, and college librarians do. And these duties rise out of like situations. There is the same library technique which can properly be described by the same words of art, there are the same problems of

acquisition, recording, care and use of books, the same relation of library to reader, and the same subjects viewed from a different angle.

But is this a complete picture? We have all seen a vaudeville artist model a man of clay on the stage before our eyes. Perhaps he is Mark Twain or President Wilson. Then, after a few deft strokes, pushes and pinches, and an extra dab of clay, he is Napoleon Buonaparte; or vice versa. It is the same figure with distinctive features changed or added. What are the distinctive features of a law librarian? Or rather, assuming that he has them, what are the things that have left their impress upon him? They are three. First, a special class of readers; second, special subject matter and form of books which predominate in his library; and third, a special technique in their use.

#### READERS

The law librarian deals with many classes of readers, especially in University law school libraries; but most of them are legislators, lawyers, judges, law clerks, law professors and law students. The average of their intelligence and education is high, and, with increased requirements for graduation from law school and for admission to the bar, it tends to become higher. They work under pressure, are impatient of slowness in the acquisition of books, and expect to find them upon the shelves in an arrangement which tradition has sanctified for the lawyer. They are quick to notice ignorance of things special to the legal profession, and equally quick to acknowledge proficiency and skill. They talk in a special language (the jargon of the law) which the librarian must understand. They pronounce latin barbarously, but with the complete justification of custom. The librarian has to be *en rapport* with them, and be, or give the appearance of being, like them. His eye must light up with intelligence when more or less technical topics are discussed. He must know something of the history of the bench and bar and of important legal developments. He must be able to recognize a salient statute or case, when, figuratively (no, literally) speaking it is called by its first name.

#### SUBJECT MATTER

There is a prevalent assumption that the work of the law librarian is so special that he is outside the pale of general library interests. This is not true of our composite law librarian, who is in touch with even more than the classes of books which have already been enumerated. It must be conceded, however, that the major part of his collection is made up of legal literature exemplified by statute law books, law reports, commentaries and treatises, legal periodicals, and books designed to facilitate the use of the foregoing. But this does not produce a library narrow in scope. In time, it covers the whole stretch almost from the beginning of printing down to the present. Geographically, it is as wide as the civilized world. It includes, or may include, law books from every country, past and present, printed in the vernacular, and couched in technical terms of the particular legal system out of which they grew. Even books in English are filled with foreign words Anglicized to become the technical terms of law.

From these facts flow definite consequences affecting the duties of the law librarian.



He must be expert in an extensive special *bibliography*, which, although special, has all the subdivisions of bibliography as a whole. It comprehends general legal bibliography, national and local bibliography, trade bibliography, author bibliography, subject bibliography (the subdivisions of law), bio-bibliography, and period bibliography. At the same time, since legal literature is part of a larger literature, he must be familiar with bibliography generally. A list of books printed before 1640 must include law books. So must Gross' *Sources and Literature of English History*, and Reece's *State Documents for Libraries*. The *United States Catalogue*, 1928, while not to be described as his handy desk-book, is constantly thumbed over, not only for law books, but for thousands of so-called non-legal books which deal with the back-ground of the law, or with subjects about which there has been legislation and litigation. All things and all human relations may be the subject of litigation and legislation.

A special collection, for the use of a particular class of readers, requires a specialized *classification*. The books must be arranged on the shelves so that lawyers and others affected with the legal virus may readily find them. They have ideas of their own how books should be arranged, and their professional ancestors were accustomed to the "open-shelf system" long before the epoch-making discovery by public librarians that access to books is important to readers. Classification schemes invented for use in general libraries must be expanded, modified and adapted for use in law libraries. They must serve the library rather than be served by it. The Library of Congress scheme, modified, may be used for one part of the collection, The Dewey system for another, and a scheme, locally invented, for a third. Whatever the scheme may be, it can be used only when one knows what the books are about. How can one know specifically the subject of each law book for the purposes of classifying it? Must the librarian be a lawyer? Not necessarily; but he must at least be "legally minded," and whether he holds a law degree or not, he must study law as long as he remains a law librarian.

Almost inseparable from the question of classification of law books is that of *subject-headings*. Our law librarian must not only know what each book is about, but must choose descriptive headings that will have meaning to the technically trained legal user of the catalogue. This is not a simple matter even when he is dealing with books in English relating to the Common Law. But suppose he needs to choose headings for three books in Dutch, French and German respectively, each dealing with a subdivision of the law of the country of its origin. To do so intelligently involves a working knowledge of three foreign languages, some knowledge of foreign law and of Anglo-American law, and the ability to decide whether any subject-heading in English is the exact equivalent of what seems to be the corresponding foreign technical term. Qualifications are called for which our law librarian will not always possess. Nevertheless, he must be able, with what help he can get, to deal with the situation.

#### USE OF LAW BOOKS

As has been said, our librarian does reference work even as other librarians do. But he also has a more specialized task of doing reference work in law books. This involves a knowledge of what has been called "the elaborate system



of reference to law books." This expression is no misnomer. Legal literature is more elaborately indexed than any other class of literature. As a publishing enterprise, indexing has been carried further and is more quickly and consistently kept up to date in law, than in any other subject. For brevity of reference a system of citations is used. The origin of the system antedates printed books. It was found useful and persists today. Parenthetically it may be said that it is a phenomenon no more extraordinary than a reference to chapter and verse of a book of the Bible as 2 Sam. 1:12 instead of writing *The Second Book of Samuel, otherwise called The Second Book of Kings, chapter 1, verse 12*. Yet two learned librarians, in 1928, discovered the fact with astonishment and recorded the discovery with an exclamation point in their excellent *Bibliography, Practical, Enumerative, Historical*. In the use of these legal reference books one encounters those same subject-headings which are important in law cataloguing, and one comes upon "law classification," which to the lawyer does not mean classification of law books. Ability to use legal reference books quickly and skillfully is an art involving as a prerequisite some knowledge of law and legal literature. It can be acquired only by practice. Our librarian is required not only to use legal reference books skillfully, but also either formally or incidentally to teach others to do so.

We have sketched a librarian and turned him into a law librarian. If you accept the representation as correct, can we now answer the question, "What are the educational requirements of law librarianship?" Would the following be a fair statement? Law librarianship requires:-

A knowledge of the fundamentals of library science comparable to that possessed by university, college and public librarians,—to be applied with imagination to law library problems.

A flair for bibliography, legal and general.

The equivalent of a college education, with special emphasis on languages and the literature of the social sciences, including in the latter history, economics, sociology, political science, international relations, and anthropology, and reaching out towards psychology and psychiatry.

Some knowledge of law, or, more accurately, a mind capable of thinking in legal channels. There are persons, otherwise intelligent, who can handle law books under direction for years without acquiring an understanding of the simplest legal expressions.

I have created in this composite law librarian, with his manifold qualifications, a Frankenstein which would destroy me if he turned his basilisk eye in my direction. He represents an ideal towards which we should strive. He would be welcomed to the staff of any library. He has been created, but not fancifully. He is a composite, but not made up of imaginary elements. Piecemeal his parts may be found in the persons of law librarians now at work. With what clearness it has been possible for me to create him, he stands before you to be rended apart in this Round Table, or to be retained as an ideal which library schools may help us to approach.

THE EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND  
OF A LAW LIBRARIAN

By ARTHUR S. McDANIEL

If religious exercises in educational institutions had not gone so much out of favor, I would suggest that the library schools, before beginning the lectures and classes of each day, should hold a short devotional service to be led by one of the instructors. During this service a prayer could be offered, somewhat as follows:—"O, Lord, create in these young hearts a spirit of service. Let them be willing to adapt themselves to the traditions and the needs of the field in which it may be granted them to labor, while ever alert to see new opportunities of improvement. But, above all, O Lord, grant them the exceeding great gift of accuracy."

It was my privilege to begin my library career under the inspiring guidance of Mr. William Coolidge Lane of the Harvard College Library. I can never forget the emphasis he laid on this matter of accuracy as a fundamental in library work. So, while it may seem odd to begin a short talk on the educational and cultural background needed by a law librarian with a statement that the young man or woman in training for this profession should be impressed early and late with the importance of being absolutely accurate, yet I claim that whatever other qualities a librarian may have, this is "the one thing needful."

This applies not only to the ability of seeing what a book actually is and what it contains but its correct handling after its contents have been correctly determined. It is true for every stage of library work and particularly so in cataloging.

And to this quality of accuracy, whether natural, or acquired by training, must be added the ability to classify. This sense of the importance of classification must be taught thoroughly if the librarian is to be well grounded. The systems of classification covering the whole field of human knowledge are of little practical utility in a law library, but a library school graduate going into law library work must have been so drilled that he will know that there is a place in the library for everything in his field and he must put it in the proper place.

The library school graduate should realize when he accepts his first position, that he has been trained in theory and has been taught the accepted rules and methods. Those who employ him expect him to have been instructed in the latest principles of every branch of library economy. Such is the knowledge which he is assumed to have acquired as his equipment and it is on the basis of this assumption that libraries recruit their staffs from the graduates of library schools.

But the library school graduate should also realize that almost any library which may employ him is the product of a process of growth and evolution. He must recognize that all libraries have not progressed along the same lines and that the new environment into which he has come has been determined not only by the librarians and staffs of the past but also reciprocally by special or local conditions, by the nature of the institution or clientele for which the library exists or by which it is supported. The young man or woman who goes into a law school library will find many conditions differing from those of a library catering

to practicing lawyers. Each will need daily, if not hourly, his ability to do things instinctively in the approved way—it will be taken for granted for example, that he brings to his new position a knowledge as to capitalization, punctuation, hyphenization and such matters as indentation, arrangement and the proper use of cross-references. But each will find in the library to which he goes certain peculiarities of shelf arrangement, of classification of subjects, of methods of ordering, which he should realize have come into being by a process of development and any change in which must come about in well-planned, systematic manner.

As a practical matter, the progressive librarian is constantly bringing about improved methods and bettering his facilities, but he wisely does this in the way of growth. Improvements—Yes; but not patchwork.

I presume that the library school graduate who joins the staff of a law library is not entirely unlike the medical school graduate who goes into a hospital as an interne. Not that a law library is entirely an institution for curing broken-down laws or putting anemic litigation on its feet, not to mention the broken backs of the bindings; but both graduates are supposed to have become well grounded in the theoretical knowledge of their subjects and now they must come down to cases. "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts them."

The title of my paper really carries back to the pre-library-school days of the neophyte—to the college and high-school or preparatory school days, in fact.

My main thesis is that the best cultural preparation of the college man or woman lies in three fields—languages, history, and government or political science.

In a small library, it is possible that the librarian and his assistants may have little use for a knowledge of languages, but as the library grows in size and scope, the ability to use other languages becomes more and more important. The larger libraries are building up their collections of international and comparative law and constantly adding to their collections of decisions, statutes and codes of European, Latin American and other countries—not to mention periodicals published in French, German, Spanish, Italian and other languages. And it does not stop there. For instance, I have had occasion lately to handle a large number of Russian books. I do not mean that every student can learn an indefinite number of languages in college, but he should learn two or three well and thereby gain the ability to get for himself a good working knowledge of any other for which the occasion arises.

The world is getting smaller all the time. Business is reaching out and establishing contacts and connections on all the Seven Seas. We have received and will continue to receive, to a more limited extent, immigrants flocking to our shores from many and varied lands. Both these conditions require to a constantly greater extent the building up of collections of foreign law.

All this is entirely aside from one of the chief values of the study of foreign languages which is the ability of the student to put himself in the mental attitude of a writer of another language and another race. For one does not really know any language until he gets past the stage of translating.

The second branch of learning which appeals to me as being an important part of the cultural background of a law librarian is history—generally speaking, the whole stream of history; not only to give perspective and breadth of knowl-

edge but also to furnish a grasp of the origin and development of human institutions upon which an understanding of the story of the genesis and evolution of *legal* institutions can later be based. It is a fallacy to think that legal history progresses in a vacuum and Dean Wigmore and Dean Pound have shown us that we cannot understand law and jurisprudence unless we realize the concomitant conditions of civilization and political institutions.

Beyond this broad view of the story of man in his political, social and economic relations, for history is no longer to-day a table of battles, reigns and dynasties; it is especially desirable that the law librarian be well grounded in a more detailed knowledge of the history of the 19th and 20th centuries, particularly the story of his own country in its internal and international relations.

He should know the colonies and their struggle for independence; the westward movement and other phases of territorial expansion; the forces which made for growth and the forces which made for separation; the constant struggle to strengthen the nation and the efforts to maintain and intrench the power of the individual states; the sentiment which tends to keep us a nation apart and the forces which tend to bring us into closer relationship with other nations. All this is not of mere academic interest to the law librarian. It touches his daily work at many points.

And this leads us to the third field of knowledge, of which I spoke. Political science and government.

Political science, including the theory of the state and questions of sovereignty, is the theoretical and more fundamental side of this branch of learning.

Government and constitutional law are more immediate in their application. I need only mention the ever increasing tendency toward the delegation of legislative power to boards and commissions; the constant adjustment of executive, legislative and judicial powers to the changing conditions of the times; the delimitation of the respective fields of national, state, municipal and other local governmental bodies; the power of courts to pass upon the validity of statutes; the preponderant weight of treaty or statute; the multiplicity of governmental agencies of all sorts. None of these questions are alien to the interests of the law librarian. And I have not mentioned specifically the matter of federal and state control over industry, commerce and the habits of the people.

Although I have mentioned the study of languages, of history and of government as being of prime importance as a cultural background for the law librarian, I would not ignore the claims of philosophy—particularly in the fields of psychology, logic and the philosophy of history.

No doubt many of you are thinking that I am presenting the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out. In other words, how about a law school course before the library school training is entered upon? That would be excellent if the law library profession offers sufficient inducement for the candidate to spend four years at college, then three years at law school and finally two years in a library school. It is possible that this period can be shortened by the use of credits. In some cases this has been met by the library worker taking courses at one of the law schools having evening sessions, after he has entered upon his library service.



But I think that a good knowledge of legal bibliography will be acquired rapidly by the library worker who has been well trained by the library school in bibliographical methods. The use of digests and statutory indexes will soon follow and the ability to tell lawyers where to look for the law, which is what the user of the law library demands of the librarian, will be attained by an empirical process—using the word in its better sense.

But what I have chiefly in mind is the branches of learning which the library school adviser should call to the attention of the college boy or girl as a wise foundation for one who plans to enter later the field of law library work.

Now, in this plea for such a preparation on the part of the law librarian of the future, do not think for a moment that I have not had in mind the duty of the library school to maintain its training in the technical aspects of library work. Its graduates should of course know how to order, collate, accession, catalog, classify, shelve, prepare for binding, make available for reference or place in circulation the books which make up the library of which he or she is the custodian.

To restate my thesis, the mechanical and technical duties of the law librarian will be far more satisfactorily performed by one who is familiar with the field I have described. To him or her, the bones of legal bibliography will be clothed with living flesh and the tools he daily handles will gain added significance. He will feel that instead of merely drawing a salary, he is performing duties which have a real place in the world of to-day. And no one can gainsay that he is a member of a learned profession.

#### MEMBERS AND GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE 1929 CONFERENCE

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Mr & Mrs B. G. Arkebauer, Springfield,<br>Ill. | Mr & Mrs John T. Fitzpatrick, Albany,<br>N.Y.        |
| Mrs Clare E. Ausherman, Cheyenne,<br>Wyo.      | Mrs Mary E. Frankhauser, Lansing,<br>Mich.           |
| Mr & Mrs C. R. Brown, Toronto, Can.            | Gilson G. Glasier, Madison, Wisc.                    |
| Catharine Campbell, Ann Arbor, Mich.           | George S. Godard, Hartford, Conn.                    |
| Miss Center, Philadelphia, Pa.                 | Mrs C. A. Graves, Charlottesville, Va.               |
| Mrs Lucile Vernon Clark, New York,<br>N.Y.     | Mr & Mrs. Luther E. Hewitt, Phila-<br>delphia, Pa.   |
| Theodore Lee Cole, Washington, D.C.            | Frederick C. Hicks, New Haven, Conn.                 |
| Rowena U. Compton, Bloomington, Ind.           | Mr & Mrs. Percy A. Hogan, Columbia,<br>Mo.           |
| H. J. Conant, Montpelier, Vt.                  | E. E. Holmgren, St Paul, Minn.                       |
| Mildred Dager, Cleveland, Ohio.                | Olive M. Jack, Washington, D.C.                      |
| J. J. Daley, Toronto, Canada.                  | Lydia L. Kirschner, Worcester, Mass.                 |
| Emily Dashiell, Baltimore, Md.                 | George Kearney, Washington, D.C.                     |
| Esther E. Dodd, Washington, D.C.               | S. D. Klapp, Minneapolis, Minn.                      |
| June Richardson Donnelly, Boston, Mass.        | Mrs Margaret C. Klingelsmith, Phila-<br>delphia, Pa. |
| Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.                 | Mary B. Ladd, Washington, D.C.                       |
| E. A. Feazel, Cleveland, Ohio.                 |  |
| Mary V. Fisk, Toledo, Ohio.                    |  |

- Frances W. Lee, Montreal, Canada.  
Charles B. Letton, Lincoln, Neb.  
Robert M. McCurdy, Concord, N.H.  
Arthur S. McDaniel, New York, N.Y.  
Alice M. Magee, New Orleans, La.  
Clare Magee, New Orleans, La.  
Mrs W. F. Marshall, Jackson, Miss.  
M. Alice Matthews, Washington, D.C.  
Andrew Hartman Mettee, Baltimore, Md.  
Lotus Lucile Mitchell, New York, N.Y.  
Lois Moore, Washington, D.C.  
Nancy C. Morrison, Washington, D.C.  
Helen S. Moylan, Iowa City, Ia.  
Josephine Norval, St. Paul, Minn.  
Franklin O. Poole, New York, N.Y.  
Miles O. Price, Washington, D.C.  
E. H. Redstone, Boston, Mass.  
Anna M. Ryan, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mr & Mrs. Frederick W. Schenk, Chicago, Ill.  
Vsevolod L. Skitsky, Washington, D.C.  
Burdette J. Smith, Chicago, Ill.  
Emily A. Spilman, Washington, D.C.  
Howard L. Stebbins, Boston, Mass.  
Ella May Thornton, Atlanta, Ga.  
John T. Vance, Washington, D.C.  
Irma A. Watts, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Clara W. White, Lexington, Ky.  
E. E. Willever, Ithaca, N.Y.  
Roland Williamson, Washington, D.C.  
Phineas Laurence Windsor, Urbana, Ill.  
Dr. G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.

# AMERICAN STATE REPORTS AND SESSION LAWS EXCLUSIVE OF SIDE REPORTS

*Revised to April 15, 1930*

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\*Advance parts paged to correspond with permanent edition.

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